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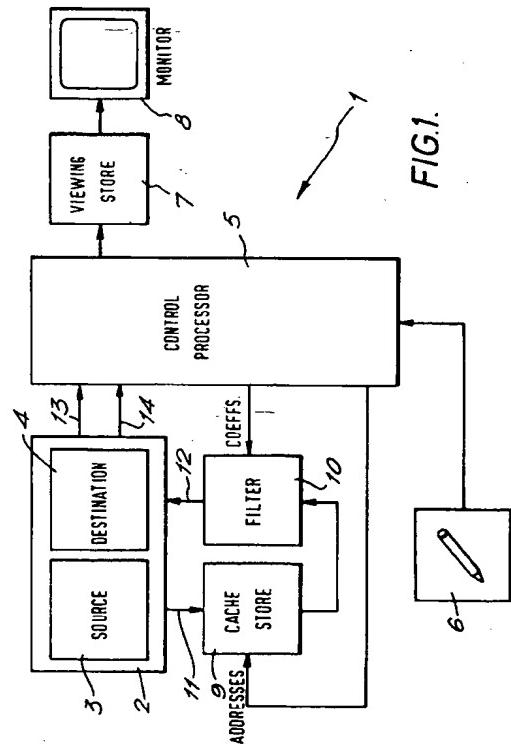
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(54) An electronic image processing system.

(57) An electronic image processing system 1 comprises a large capacity store 2 comprising a source area 3 for storing data representing an initial image and a destination area 4 for storing data representing a modified image. A control processor 5 calculates transformation parameters and controls the transfer of portions of the initial image data to a high speed low capacity cache store 9. A spatial filter 10 effects transformations on the data in the cache store 9 and the thus modified image portion data is written to the destination area 4.



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The invention relates to an electronic image processing system and particularly, but not exclusively, to a system for modifying initial image data to produce data representing a modified image.

Electronic image processing systems are known for modifying an initial image to produce a modified image having a different shape, size and/or position as compared to that of the initial image. For example, our British patent application published as GB-A-2,113,950 and corresponding US patent US-A-4,602,286, the teachings of which are incorporated herein by reference, both disclose a system for performing picture composition. Our British patent application published as GB-A-2,119,594 and corresponding US patent US-A-4,563,703, the teachings of which are incorporated herein by reference, both disclose a system for producing effects by writing input video signals received in raster order to a store in such an order that the shape, size and/or position of the image is altered. Also, our British patent application published as GB-A-2,158,671, the teachings of which are incorporated herein by reference, discloses a system in which picture data is modified using three-dimensional transformations so that the shape, size and/or position of the image appears to undergo a corresponding change in three dimensional space. Once modified, the three-dimensional signals are converted into two-dimensional signals which represent the image as it would appear if projected onto a viewing screen thereby producing a perspective effect in the modified image. A similar perspective manipulation is disclosed in our European patent application published as EP-A-283,158 and corresponding US patent US-A-4,951,040, the teachings of which are incorporated herein by reference.

The systems disclosed in the above mentioned patent specifications are directed to the modification of image data at television resolution up to high definition standards e.g. 1250 lines at 50Hz. As the size or resolution of an image increases there is a corresponding increase in the amount of data that has to be modified in order to achieve a given effect. There is also a corresponding increase in the amount of time taken to process the data, and when manipulating print-quality pictures comprising say 8000 x 10000 picture points the delay is noticeable and unacceptable to the user of the system.

Where there is a change in the perspective of the image, the transformations to be applied to the image data will vary along the height and/or width of the image in order to achieve the effect of foreshortening associated with perspective views. The need to vary the transformations applied to image elements between one element and the next introduces a further level of complexity to the system.

According to one aspect of the invention there is provided an electronic image processing apparatus comprising: a slow large capacity store comprising a

multiplicity of storage locations for storing image data including image data representing an initial image; a high speed small random access cache store; and a controller for controlling the transfer of data representing a selected portion of the initial image from the large capacity store to the cache store for processing, and for controlling the transfer of processed data from the cache store back to the large capacity store for storage at appropriate storage locations therein.

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- According to another aspect of the invention there is provided a method of modifying initial image data to produce data representing a modified image, the method comprising: storing image data representing an initial image in a slow large capacity store; selecting data representing a portion of the initial image; transferring the selected data from the large capacity store to a high speed small random access cache store; processing the data transferred to the cache store; and transferring the processed data from the cache store back to the large capacity store and storing the same at appropriate storage locations therein.

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- According to another aspect of the invention there is provided an electronic image processing system in which an initial high resolution image is held in a high capacity storing means, a low resolution representation of the image or a portion thereof is derived from the initial high resolution image and displayed on a displaying means, and the displayed image is manipulable by way of user operable means, the system comprising a small capacity high speed storing means and being arranged to transfer portions of the initial high resolution image thereto a portion at a time with each portion comprising plural groups of data arranged such that the data in each group is transferred substantially in parallel, calculating means responsive to said user operable means for calculating transformation parameters by which the manipulated displayed image can be derived from the initial high resolution image, and a variable filter responsive to said transformation parameters for deriving high resolution transformed image portions from said high resolution image portions in the high speed storing means and outputting said transformed image portions for use in deriving the manipulated displayed image and for storing in the high capacity storing means once the user is satisfied with manipulations effected to the displayed image.

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- The above and further features of the invention are set forth with particularity in the appended claims and together with advantages thereof will become clearer from consideration of the following detailed description of an exemplary embodiment of the invention given with reference to the accompanying drawings.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of an electronic image processing system;

Figure 2 is a schematic diagram showing data layout in a store; and

Figure 3 shows schematic views representing a stored image.

Turning now to Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings, an electronic image processing system 1 comprises a store 2. The store 2 is a high capacity store capable of storing at least two large or high resolution images. Our co-pending British Patent Application No. 9215949, the teachings of which are incorporated herein by reference, discloses a high capacity store which is well suited to storing at least two high resolution images. Typically a large or high resolution image, referred to hereinafter simply as a high resolution image, will be an image comprising of the order of 8000 x 10000 picture elements. The system 1 also comprises a bulk store (not shown) for the off-line storage of image data which has been or is to be modified by the system, which bulk store is connected to the store 2.

The store comprises two storing areas identified respectively as a source area 3 and a destination area 4. These two storing areas are entirely independent and indeed can be built as separate source and destination stores which are controlled independently from each other. However, explanation of the system is simplified if the store 2 is regarded as a single unit of the system. The configuration shown in Figure 1 is preferred over an arrangement comprising two separate stores because in practice it is simpler to build than a two store system.

It will be appreciated by those possessed of the appropriate skills that the terms "source" and "destination" are merely used herein for the sake of convenience to distinguish between the area of the store 2 used to hold data representing an unmodified image (the source area) and the area of the store 2 to which is written modified data representing the modified image (the destination area). The store 2 is built from dynamic random access memory devices (DRAMs) which provide a large storage capacity at relatively low cost, but which are relatively slow in the transfer of data thereto and therefrom. Even relatively fast (and correspondingly expensive) DRAM devices currently available have a cycle time of some 120-140nS.

However, there is no need to use these expensive fast DRAM devices in the system 1 shown in Figure 1, and much slower and cheaper DRAMs can be used.

In order to speed up the access time, the DRAM store 2 is arranged such that groups of storage locations within the store are accessed together. As shown in Figure 2 of the accompanying drawings, locations within the store are divided into horizontal groups (referred to herein as "hosepipes") a, b, c, d. A hosepipe of data is read in a single read cycle from the store 2 and thus the picture elements in the hosepipe are effectively read simultaneously from re-

spective locations in the source area 3 of the store 2. As will be appreciated by those possessed of the appropriate skills, to this end the store comprises control circuitry including multiplexers (not shown) similar

5 to that described in our abovementioned copending British Patent Application No. 9215949. The use of hosepipes to increase the speed at which data is read from a store is in itself well known. The amount of data in each hosepipe depends on the structure of the
10 store control circuitry and its ability to multiplex data in the hosepipes onto output lines from the store. Preferably, in the system 1 a hosepipe will contain data relating to 128 picture elements read from horizontally adjacent locations in the store 2. The use of hosepipes of this size gives the potential to increase the
15 speed at which picture element data is read from the store by an order of 128. However, this kind of access time can only be approached when the destination for the required data is well suited to receiving data in
20 large horizontal blocks. For example, a raster scan display builds up a displayed image as a series of horizontal lines and therefore is well suited to receiving data as a series of hosepipes.

It should be noted that the approach of using
25 hosepipes does not always result in an increase in speed. A disadvantage of using hosepipes is that the store loses flexibility because it is no longer a truly random access device. Each hosepipe is a sequence of pixels and regardless of how few pixels are required, whole hosepipes nevertheless have to be accessed. Thus, for example, where data for four pixels w, x, y, z as shown in Figure 2 are required and each pixel is in a different hosepipe e, f, g, h it is necessary
30 to read four hosepipes of data, i.e. data for 512 pixels, in order to access the required four pixels.

In use the source area 3 contains data representing an image to be modified and the destination ar
40 a 4 contains data representing the image once modified. Data is modified by a control processor 5 in accordance with transformation parameters, such as those disclosed in the above mentioned EP-A-283,159. To this end the control processor 5 is responsive to a stylus and touch tablet device 6. The system also comprises a viewing store 7 for storing
45 data representing an image to be displayed and a monitor 8 for displaying the image. The monitor 8 is preferably able to display images to an HDTV standard, for example 1250 lines, and the viewing store 7 comprises sufficient storage locations for at least one frame of image data.

The system is arranged so that the image displayed on the monitor 8 can be derived from data held in either the source store area 3 or the destination store area 4. The displayed image may be a portion of the image represented by the data in say the source 3, or the displayed image may be a version of the whole image in say the destination 4 down-converted from the high resolution of the destination

4 (8000 x 10000 picture elements) to the relatively low resolution of the monitor 8 (approximately 1250 x 2000 picture elements) or, of course, it may be a portion of the high resolution image down-converted by a suitable factor for display on the monitor 8.

The system 1 is arranged to operate in a preview mode during which the user may experiment with transformations of the image without committing to a given transformation until he is satisfied with the effect. In this preview mode image data from the source 3 is down converted as appropriate, transformed with the parameters defined at that moment in time by the users manipulation of the stylus and touch tablet, and the transformed data written to the destination area of the source store 2 for output to the viewing store 7. The down-conversion of the data, which is itself well known, is performed by the control processor 5 as data is transferred from the source store 2 to the viewing store 7. The viewing store 7 is updated regularly with data for display of the transformed image on the monitor 8. Thus, in response to user manipulations of the stylus and touch tablet device 6 an image which changes in accordance with the manipulations is displayed on the monitor 8. Display data is derived from the image data in the source 3 substantially in real time so that the user can see immediately the effect of his manipulations on the image. This enables the user to try different effects before committing to a particular transformation. Once the user is satisfied with an effect it is selected thereby causing the system to modify the high resolution image from the source store area 3 and to store the thus modified high resolution image data in the destination store area 4.

A cache store 9 receives data from the source 3 under the control of the control processor 5. It should be noted that the control processor 5 controls operation of the system 1 as a whole but that for the sake of clarity only some control lines are shown connecting the control processor to other units in the system 1. The cache store 9 is built from static RAM (SRAM) devices which provide for a relatively fast transfer of data thereto and therefrom. Typically, SRAMs have an access time 20-30nS which is five or six times faster than the access time of the faster DRAMs currently available. The cost of SRAM devices is relatively high and therefore the cache store 9 is considerably smaller than the store 2 in order to keep down costs. Typically, the cache store 9 comprises 128 x 256 storage locations and, thus, the cache store 9 can be filled with 256 hosepipes of data from the store 2. This means that the cache store 9 can be filled relatively quickly with data from the store 2 and once the data is in the cache store 9 it is accessible extremely quickly in a truly random order.

It will be appreciated by those possessed of the appropriate skills that the combination of a large DRAM-based store together with a small SRAM-

based cache store provides a cost-effective high capacity store configuration in which data corresponding to small image areas can be accessed extremely quickly with data corresponding to individual picture elements being randomly accessible. Since image transformation requires high speed random access to individual picture elements in small image areas in order to effect the necessary transformations, this kind of store configuration is well suited to supplying data for image transformation at a speed suitable for real time display at high definition display rates.

The system further comprises a filter 10 which effects spatial transforms to the image data in the cache store 9 and writes the thus transformed data to the destination 4 thereby effecting the user selected manipulation to the image. Both the cache store 9 and the filter 10 are controlled by the control processor 5 in response to user manipulations of the stylus and touch tablet device 6. The control processor responds to such manipulations by calculating addresses in the cache store 9 at which are stored data representing pixels to be transformed and calculating for each pixel the transformation coefficients which are output to the filter 10. The use of a filter 10 separate to the control processor 5 facilitates the processing of data during transforms involving a change of perspective by freeing the processor 5 to calculate the next set of transformation parameters to be used while the filter is applying the present set of transformation parameters, to selected source image elements in order to determine a destination image element.

It should be apparent from the foregoing description that the store 2 is a multi-port device comprising at least one port 11 for reading data therefrom for the cache store 9, one port 12 for writing data thereto from the filter 10 and one port 13 for transferring data to the viewing store 7. In practice, the high data rates demanded by the HDTV monitor 8 are satisfied by providing a second video port 14 for transferring optionally data of the initial image or the modified image to the viewing store 7. Thus, the store 2 comprises four ports each requiring access to the data therein. Access through the ports 11 to 14 to the store 2 is arranged to occur on a cyclic basis with port 11 having access during a first time period, video port 13 having access during a second time period, port 12 having access during a third time period, and video port 14 having access during a fourth time period. In other words video access is interleaved in time with the reading and writing of data from and to the store 2. Clearly, this further increases, by a factor of four, the time taken to read data from the store 2 or to write modified data back to the store 2. Accessing data in the store 2 therefore takes about 500nS, a relatively slow process. However, this reduction in speed is more than compensated for by the random access cache store 9 which enables a batch of e.g. 128 x 256

image pixels to be held for random access processing between times when port 11 has access to the store 2.

Image data processing is performed by the system 1 in so-called read-side transformations, that is to say image data is read from a source (in this case the cache store) in random order and modified to create data representing a transformed image which is stored at a destination in raster scan order. (In contrast, in a write-side transformation data is read from a source (i.e. the cache store) in raster scan order and written to a destination in random order). The manner in which image data processing is performed will be described with reference to Figure 3 of the accompanying drawings.

Referring to Figure 3, data representing an initial image 15 is held in the source 3. As the stylus and touch tablet device 6 is manipulated the control processor calculates transformation parameters to be applied to the data representing the initial image 15 in order to derive therefrom data representing a transformed image 16. Once derived, the data representing the transformed image 16 is held in the destination store 4.

Once the size, shape and position of the transformed image 16 in the destination 4 has been calculated (as described in EP-A-283,159) it is a simple matter to determine how an area of the transformed image 16 would appear if mapped back into the source store 3. Use is made of this to identify groups of pixel data to be transferred from the source area 3 of the store 2 to the cache store 9 in order to optimise the deriving of the transformed image data. An area 17 is identified in the destination 4 and is mapped into a corresponding area 17' in the source 3. The area 17 is selected by trying different sized areas in the destination 4 until one is found that contains at least part 18 of the transformed image 16 and which when mapped into the source store 2 defines a corresponding area 17' which is smaller than an area 19 in the source 3 corresponding to the size of the cache store 9. The corresponding area 17' contains an area 18' of initial image data corresponding to the part 18 in the transformed image 16. Once the area 17' of data in the source 3 has been identified it is transferred to the cache store 9.

As mentioned hereinabove the system performs read side processing and, thus, the data in the cache store 9 is accessed randomly to enable the filter to produce consecutive adjacent picture elements for the destination area 4. Each picture element in the destination is formed from contributions from at least one and usually many picture elements in the source. Accordingly, several picture elements are read from the cache store to the filter 10 where they are combined for example in a weighted summation based on transformation data determined by the control processor 5 to produce a single transformed picture ele-

ment (pixel) which is stored at the destination area 4 of the store 2. The process is repeated on a pixel-by-pixel basis until all pixels in the area 17 of the transformed image have been produced and stored in the destination area 4.

Calculating the transformation data on a pixel-by-pixel basis provides for a flexible system and enables more complex transformations to be performed thereby. For example, perspective foreshortening is readily effected by such a system. Whilst the transformations are being applied by the filter to the data in the area 17' the control processor 5 calculates the next area of the initial image 15 to be transferred to the cache store 9. The process is repeated until the data for the complete modified image 16 has been calculated and stored in the destination area 4 of the store 2.

The DRAM store 2 is an inherently slow device made slower by the need to interleave video, read and write cycles. The use of hosepipes can increase the speed at which data in the store is accessed in the case where a large number of horizontally adjacent locations are involved but this approach reduces the flexibility in accessing the store. Even using a fast DRAM it would take about 500nS to read a hosepipe of pixels from the source store.

The use of a fast cache store 9 together with a filter 10 significantly increases the speed at which data representing a transformed image can be created. Once the data for pixels in area 17' has been transferred from the source to the cache store each new pixel in the cache can be accessed in about 20-30nS and this significantly increases the rate at which data representing the transformed image is created. Access to the cache store is not interleaved and the cache store is formed from SRAM which is inherently faster than DRAM.

Having thus described the present invention by reference to a preferred embodiment it is to be well understood that the embodiment in question is exemplary only and that modifications and variations such as will occur to those possessed of appropriate knowledge and skills may be made without departure from the spirit and scope of the invention as set forth in the appended claims and equivalents thereof.

Claims

50. 1. An electronic image processing apparatus comprising:
a slow large capacity store (2) comprising a multiplicity of storage locations for storing image data including image data representing an initial image;
55. a high speed small random access cache store (9); and
a controller (5) for controlling the transfer

- of data representing a selected portion of the initial image from the large capacity store to the cache store for processing, and for controlling the transfer of processed data from the cache store back to the large capacity store for storage at appropriate storage locations therein.

2. An apparatus as claimed in claim 1, wherein the controller (5) is arranged to transfer plural selected portions (19) of the initial image data, a portion at a time, between the large capacity store and the cache store.

3. An apparatus as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein the controller is arranged to transfer the or each selected portion between the large capacity store and the cache store as a plurality of groups (a,b,c,d,) of image data, with the data in each of said groups being transferred substantially simultaneously.

4. An apparatus as claimed in any of claims 1, 2, or 3, further comprising a variable filter (10) for transforming data in the cache store to produce transformed data representing a modified version of the selected image portion.

5. An apparatus as claimed in claim 4, wherein the controller is arranged to derive transformation parameters for use by the variable filter.

6. An apparatus as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the large capacity store is arranged to store initial image data in a first storing area (3) and to store processed image data in a second storing area (4).

7. An apparatus as claimed in claim 6, further comprising a user operable input device (6), the controller deriving said transformation parameters in response to user manipulations of said input device.

8. An apparatus as claimed in claim 7, wherein said user operable input device comprises a stylus and touch tablet device (6).

9. An apparatus as claimed in any of claims 6 to 8, further comprising a viewing store (7) for storing data representing an image to be displayed, which data is derived by the controller from data in the first storing area or in the second storing area.

10. An apparatus as claimed in claim 9, further comprising a monitor (8) for displaying the image represented by the data in the viewing store.

11. An apparatus as claimed in claim 9 or 10, wherein the controller is arranged to update continually the viewing store with data representing the initial image as modified in accordance with transformation parameters derived in response to said user operable input device.

12. An apparatus as claimed in any of claims 6 to 11, wherein the controller is arranged to derive addresses in the first storing area (3) at which data representing the selected portion is stored and in the second storing area at which data representing the transformed portion is stored.

13. An apparatus as claimed in any of claims 6 to 12, wherein the first storing area comprises a source store and the second storing area comprises a destination store.

14. An apparatus as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the large capacity store comprises dynamic random access memory devices and the cache store comprises static random access memory devices.

15. A method of modifying initial image data to produce data representing a modified image, the method comprising:

 - storing image data representing an initial image in a slow large capacity store;
 - selecting data representing a portion of the initial image;
 - transferring the selected data from the large capacity store to a high speed small random access cache store;
 - processing the data transferred to the cache store; and
 - transferring the processed data from the cache store back to the large capacity store and storing the same at appropriate storage locations therein.

16. A method as claimed in claim 15, wherein plural selected portions of the initial image data are transferred, a portion at a time, between the large capacity store and the small high speed cache store.

17. A method as claimed in claim 16, wherein the or each selected portion is transferred between the large capacity store and the high speed cache store as a plurality of groups of image data, with the data in each of said groups being transferred substantially simultaneously.

18. A method as claimed in claim 17, wherein each of said groups correspond to at least a portion of a horizontal line in the image.

19. A method as claimed in any of claims 15 to 18,
wherein the data transferred to the cache store
is processed by way of a variable filter to produce
transformed data representing a modified ver-
sion of the selected image portion. 5
20. A method as claimed in any of claims 15 to 19,
wherein the initial image data is held in a first area
of the large capacity store and the transformed
image data is held in a second area of the large
capacity store. 10
21. A method as claimed in any of claims 15 to 20,
further comprising displaying a representation of
the image on a monitor and wherein said trans-
formation parameters are derived in response to
modifications effected to the displayed image. 15
22. A method as claimed in claim 21, further compris-
ing continually updating the displayed image as 20—
modifications are effected thereto so as to enable
the effect of modifications on the displayed im-
age to be seen substantially in real time.
23. An electronic image processing system in which
an initial high resolution image is held in a high ca-
pacity storing means (2), a low resolution repre-
sentation of the image or a portion thereof is de-
rived from the initial high resolution image and
displayed on a displaying means (8), and the dis-
played image is manipulable by way of user op-
erable means (6), the system comprising a small
capacity high speed storing means (9) and being
arranged to transfer portions of the initial high re-
solution image thereto a portion (19) at a time
with each portion comprising plural groups
(a,b,c,d) of data arranged such that the data in
each group is transferred substantially in parallel,
calculating means (5) responsive to said user op-
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high resolution image portions in the high speed
storing means and outputting said transformed
image portions for use in deriving the manipulat-
ed displayed image and for storing in the high ca-
pacity storing means once the user is satisfied
with manipulations effected to the displayed im-
age. 25
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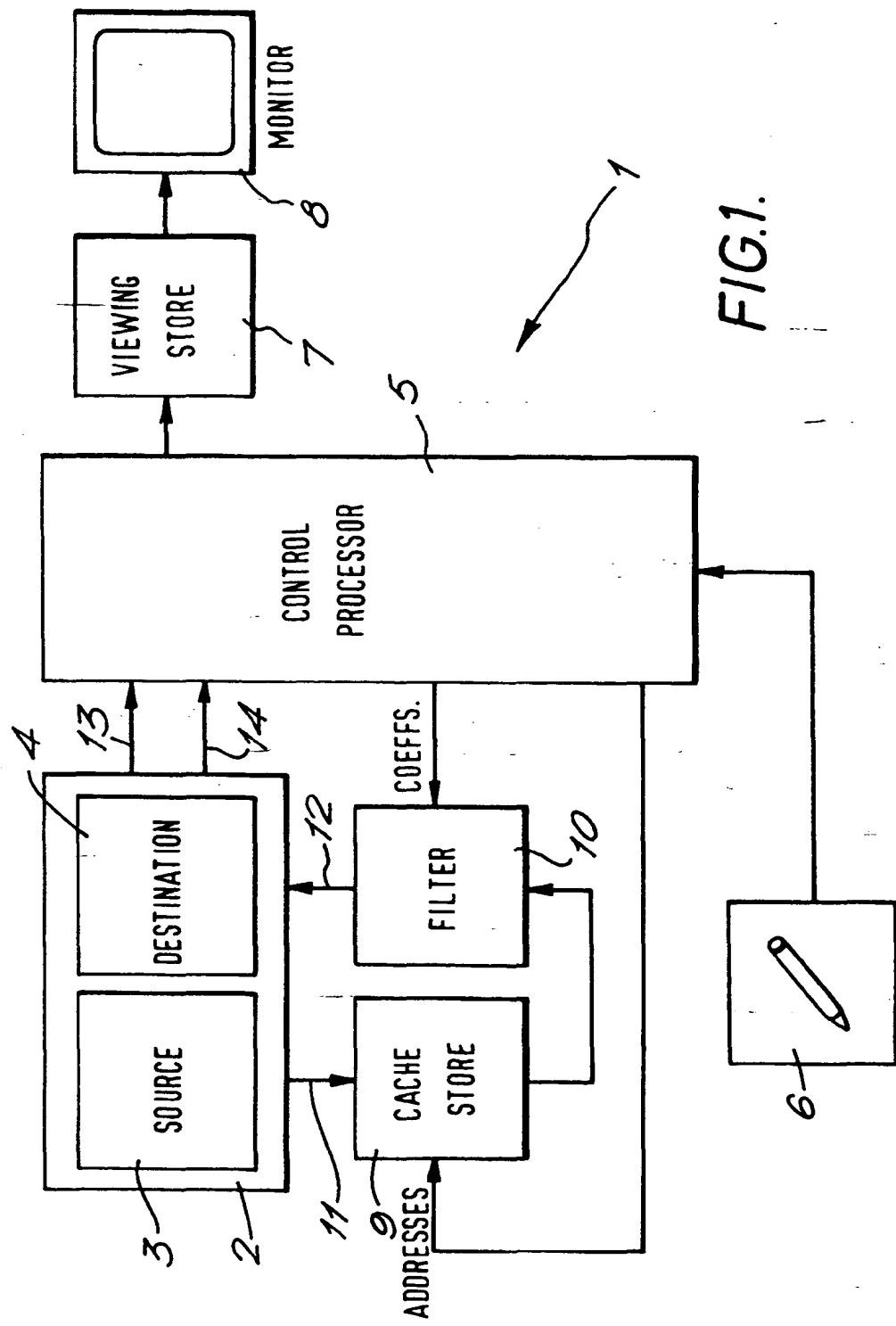
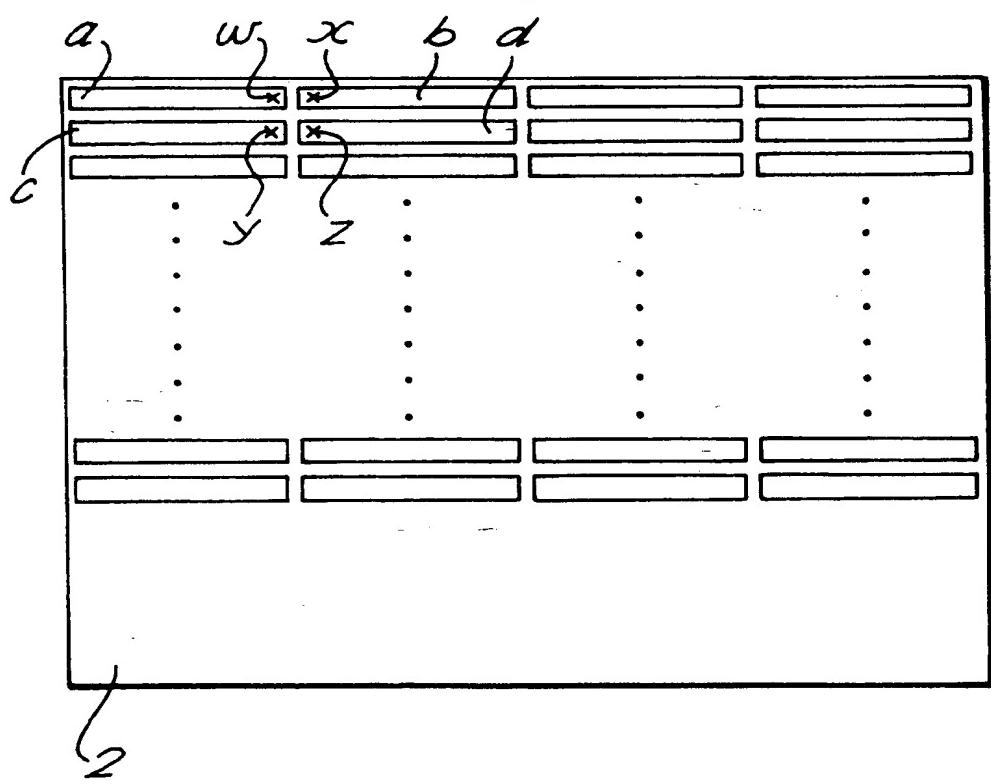


FIG.1.

FIG.2.



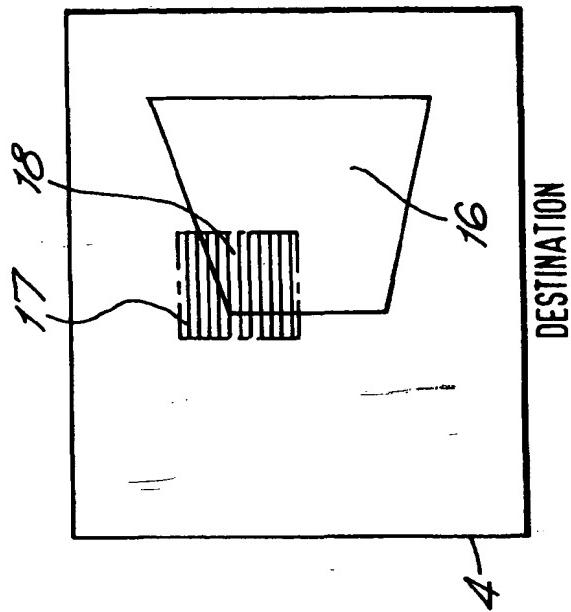
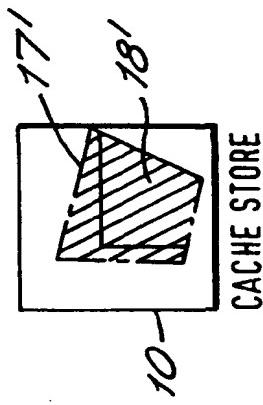
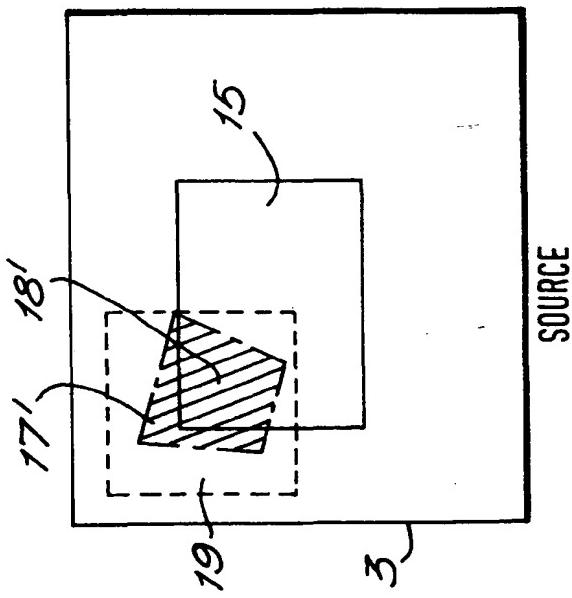


FIG. 3.





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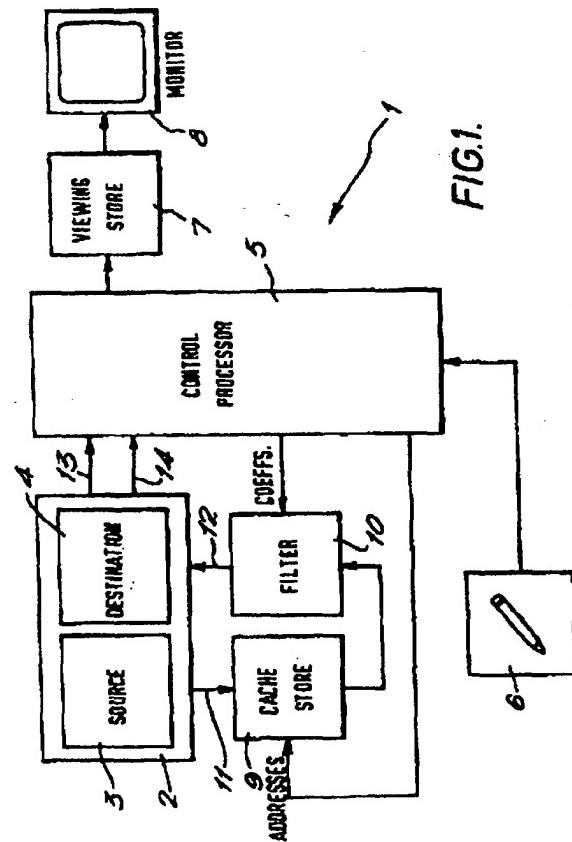
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㉓ An electronic image processing system.

㉔ An electronic image processing system 1 comprises a large capacity store 2 comprising a source area 3 for storing data representing an initial image and a destination area 4 for storing data representing a modified image. A control processor 5 calculates transformation parameters and controls the transfer of portions of the initial image data to a high speed low capacity cache store 9. A spatial filter 10 effects transformations on the data in the cache store 9 and the thus modified image portion data is written to the destination area 4.





European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 93 30 7604

| DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|---|
| Category | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages | Relevant to claim | CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.CLS) |
| X | US-A-5 131 080 (FREDRICKSON ROBERT W ET AL) 14 July 1992 | 1-22 | G06F15/62 |
| Y | * abstract; figure 2B * * column 2, line 45 - column 3, line 24 * | 23 | |
| Y | EP-A-0 449 618 (QUANTEL LTD) 2 October 1991 | 23 | |
| A | * column 1, line 36 - column 2, line 18; claim 1 * | 11 | |
| A | GB-A-2 137 856 (QUANTEL LTD) 10 October 1984 * page 1, line 61 - line 70 * * page 2, line 98 - line 128 * * figure 4 * | 1-23 | |
| A | EP-A-0 423 930 (QUANTEL LTD) 24 April 1991 * column 5, line 58 - column 7, line 16 * | 11,23 | |
| TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.CLS) | | | |
| G06F | | | |
| The present search report has been drawn up for all claims | | | |
| Place of search | Date of completion of the search | Name | |
| THE HAGUE | 8 November 1994 | Pierfederici, A | |
| CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS | | | |
| X : particularly relevant if taken alone | T : theory or principle underlying the invention | | |
| Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category | B : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date | | |
| A : technological background | D : document cited in the application | | |
| O : non-written documents | E : document cited for other reasons | | |
| P : Intermediate document | F : member of the same patent family, corresponding document | | |